Pamphlet — 1923.

California

THE NEGRO IN LOS ANGELES

It is estimated there are 45,000 Negroes resident in Los Angeles. The number is fast increasing. Southern California's genial climate has strong appeal to them, accustomed as they are to the gentler temperatures. They come here to make homes, in the city and to some extent in the country. The startlingly sudden great migrations from the old Southern states has been directed towards the Pacific coast, as well as the Central and Northern states.

Yet there is no indiscriminate inpouring here of colored immigrants. Men of their own race prevent it. Men and women leaders of the race, many of them long resident in Los Angeles, have organized themselves into the Commercial Council of Los Angeles, the object of which is to control immigration, to see that only the desirable come, and when they have arrived to assist them to become established in homes and in business. The Commercial Council performs for the colored people the functions of a chamber of commerce and a housing and settlement bureau combined.

Through its efforts there are coming to this city industrious and thrifty men and women, many of them possessing considerable means, who engage in useful occupations and business; their energies and resources are directed towards fostering and creating manufacturing and commerce, building up local business, and subdivision and settlement and cultivation of agricultural lands.

12-11-23

An announced purpose of the Commercial Council is to stimulate business intercourse and interchange within the group of the colored people. The leaders hope and aim to so arrange that the present 45,000, and the many thousands additional expected to come here, may have the full advantages of the opportunities this splendid country offers. The leaders work for a worthy object.

Population—1923

General.

POPULATION IN 1930 PUT AT 120,000,000

The New York Times

National Bureau of Economic Research Reports a Steady Acceleration in Growth.

2-21-23

GUARDS AGAINST ERRORS

Estimates Only Half a Million Out of the Way, or One-Fourth Those of Census Bureau.

The National Bureau of Economic Research of 747 West Twenty-fourth Street has estimated that the population of the United States is growing at a steadily accelerated rate, partly by increased net immigration and partly by the decrease in the death rate. The population of the country was estimated at 110,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1923, and it was estimated that it would amount to 120,000,000 at the 1930 census.

"Because of the difficulties involved, the Census Bureau has made its estimates of the population for the intercensal years on the simple assumption that the rate of growth is the same as in the preceding decade," the bureau says.

"The census process, which is termed a straight line extrapolation, has mainly its simplicity to commend it, for, when applied, errors of considerable size gradually accumulate as changing conditions affect population growth. For example, the official method showed a population for Jan. 1, 1920, nearly 2,000,000 greater than that given by the actual census count on that date.

"Because more accurate estimates were needed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in continuation of its studies of income in the United States, Dr. Wilford I. King of the bureau's staff undertook to reduce this error. The number of births and deaths have been estimated for each half year, and the increase of population due to excess of births over deaths has been calculated. This amount has been corrected by adding the excess of immigration over emigration for each half year. As a test, the population for June 30, 1910, has been estimated from a smooth curve, and figures have then been built up for each half year until the census of 1920.

"The estimate thus arrived at for Jan. 1, 1920, is in error by approximately half a million, or only about one-fourth of the corresponding error resulting from the official method of estimate."

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
MAY 23, 1923

Rural Population Decrease Slight.

Those who may have become alarmed at the reports of a disturbing decrease in the agricultura population may be somewhat reassured by the official figures sent out by the department of agriculture.

These show that last year the farm population of the country decreased 460,000 during 1922, as compared with the 1920 census figures.

This does not mean a loss of farm labor alone, for men, women and children are included in the presumable exodus to the cities. The loss is only 1.5 per cent of the farm population of the country, the drop being from 31,359,000 in 1920 to 2,899,000 in 1922.

It is of interest to note that the shift from the farm to the city was the greatest in the Mountain states of the West, followed in order by New England, the Pacific states, the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central and the South Atlantic states, all of which were above the national average. Below the average were the West South Central, the West North Central and the East South Atlantic states.

The South has over half of the farm population of the country, and the net loss of agricultural population December 21, 1922, compared with the 1920 census, is about 240,000 persons.

The department calls attention to the fact that there has been a pronounced movement of Southern Negro farmers to industrial centers, due to high industrial wages, boll weevil conditions last year, and unrest among returning Negro troops, who experienced better living conditions away from farms. The movement is largest in Georgia, where 32,000 Negroes, or about 13 per cent of the total number of Negro farm hands or laborers, are reported as having moved North during the past twelve months. The movement from Florida is estimated at about 2 per cent, from Alabama 3½ per cent, and Arkansas about 3½ per cent. Movement from Kentucky has been small, and from Missouri, North Carolina and Oklahoma no movement is reported.

'NEGRO DOMINATION'

Atlanta Independent

Washington, Oct. 16. (L. S.)—The population of the South as a whole forms 30.9 per cent of the population of the United States. Of the 33,044,445 inhabitants of the 14 Southern States, including the District of Columbia, a trifle more than one-fourth, or about 26.9 per cent are colored. In other words, in each group of 1,000 persons living in the Southern States 731 are white and only 269 are colored, a condition that makes a joke out of the vicious cry of "Negro Domination" by ignorant politicians.

Prior to the present immigration, Mississippi and South Carolina were the only states in which the colored population constituted 50 per cent or more of the total state populations. The colored population of Georgia was 41.7 per cent of the total; that of Louisiana, 38.9 per cent; Alabama, 38.4 per cent and Florida, 34.0 per cent. In no other Southern state, including the District of Columbia, does the colored population form as much as 30 per cent of the state populations.

Population—1923.

New York.

PREDICT 29,000,000 IN CITY BY 2000

Johns Hopkins Professors Estimate a Marked Increase in Negro Colony.

REDUCTION IN ALIENS

Total Foreign Born Expected to Rise to 3,750,000, Then Fall to 1,525,000.

POPULATION BY DECADES

Calculation Indicates a Steady Rise From 11,500,000 Seven Years Hence.

The prediction that New York City will have a population of 29,000,000 in the year 2000 is made by Professor Raymond Pearl and Professor Lowell J. Reed of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University in a survey for the Committee on the Plan of New York and its Environs. The results of the survey were made public yesterday by the Merchants' Association. The population analysis of the two university professors covered a metropolitan district of 5,500 square miles, embracing New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and now having a population of 9,000,000.

The population for this territory is illustrated by the following table:

1930	11,500,000	1970	22,300,000
1940	14,100,000	1980	24,800,000
1950	16,800,000	1990	27,000,000
1960	19,000,000	2000	29,000,000

In the summary of their investigations Mr. Pearl and Mr. Reed say:

"The distribution of population by age will be about the same in the year 2000 as at present, so that such groups as children of school age, persons of voting age, &c., will be increased over their present value by the same factors as those previously given for the general population. The negro population will have tripled and will constitute 5 per cent. of the total population, whereas at present they form but 2.6 per cent. of the total.

"The foreign-born population will have increased from its present value of 2,080,000 persons to approximately 3,750,000, which will be about the peak for this element of the population. Expressed as a percentage of the total population, the foreign-born in the year 2000 will be less than at present, the percentage at that time being 26.0, as against 36.3 at present.

"According to the prediction equations, the population situation in the year 2000 will be very near that at which the population will tend to stabilize, the outstanding exception being that the number of foreign-born in the population will ultimately tend to stabilize at about 1,525,000, which is far below the number predicted for the year 2000."

Population—1923

Virginia.

55,868 COLORED PEOPLE IN THE CITY OF NORFOLK

Norfolk Virginia

Home Owners, Tax Payers, and Thrifty and Substantial Citizens Added to Population By The Present Annexation.

Norfolk Journal and

LARGE TERRITORY FOR HOME EXPANSION

Enquirer. 1/20/23

When Norfolk annexed the new territory January 1, her colored population increased by 8,815 persons, according to the latest census check by the city's Bureau of Health. This number represents nearly one-third of the total increase through annexation. Although the white population increased three times as great as the colored, the ratio between the population of the two races in the city did not materially change.

Norfolk's Negro population numbers 55,868 persons. It is larger than that of any Virginia city, being in comparison with Richmond's 1920 census, a few hundred greater than the colored population of that city. It is more than double that of the city of Portsmouth.

The colored settlements taken in in the annexation with their population are as follows: Campostella section, 2,000; Cottage Heights, Bruce Park, Douglas Park section, 3,325; Logan Park, Titustown, North Titustown, 2,490__ Ocean View section, 100; scattered, including Boulevard Terrace, 790.

The real gain to Norfolk through the addition of these Negro settlements far transcends that of mere numbers. Each one of these sections is the outgrowth of the ambition of race members for home ownership. Under the urge to own their own homes, the families moved into them when they were cheap country property, and it may be safely said that 75 per cent of the families are home owners or home buyers. They are tax payers, stable citizens and hard working people which make their economic value to the city incomputible. Each settlement is dotted with its own business houses, such as small stores and shops. Their next merchant's license will be purchased from the Norfolk city government. They are also heavy consumers of supplies purchased in this city.

Many of the housese are beautiful and pretentious, some of them occupy two and three lots and with some public improvements which will eventually be added under the city administration, property values there are sure to rise.

Norfolk's colored population now has an abundance of city territory for expansion and with the coming and going of the years when the Greater City's transportation arteries shall traverse the entire corporate limits, it is not too visionary to predict that the dilapidated and crowded tenements in the city's alleys will give away to beautiful and substantial homes in the newly annexed area.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
SEPTEMBER 16, 1923

The Negro Question

The visitor to any Southern community asks, among his first questions, What about the negro? This question, as it applies to Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County, is easily and satisfactorily answered.

Of the total population of the county approximately 40 per cent is negro. Of the total population of the city proper, approximately one-third is negro.

It is from this large negro population that Elizabeth City industries and Pasquotank farms draw largely for their common labor.

The negro population both in the town and in the county is generally industrious and law abiding. The two races live peacefully side by side. Racial differences are recognized, and more or less respected, and there is no quarreling over race issues.

The negroes in the town live largely in segregated districts and in recent years have developed an attractive community life of their own. Given good churches and good schools the negro develops pride, thrift and self-confidence. The negroes of Elizabeth City have excellent churches and fairly good schools. They have their own business and professional life. They have their own physicians, their own dentists, their own funeral directors, and many negroes are successful in the mercantile business. Two years ago the negroes capitalized and established a bank of their own, which is making progress under a conservative management. Many negroes own their own homes in the town and there are 212 negro farm owners in the county.